

The Standard



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SAINT JOHN, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1910

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND THE BRITISH PRESS.

The comments of British newspapers on the deputations which in the west have waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier in relation to the tariff show how singularly ill-informed on matters Canadian some of the British newspapers still remain. The representations made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Winnipeg Telegram points out, are far more largely attacks upon his own consistency and individual attitude than expressions of opinion upon free trade versus protection.

In 1894 there was a very powerful free trade sentiment in Canada, much more powerful than any such sentiment as exists now and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was its apostle. It has taken the stalwart free traders exactly sixteen years to discover that Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not mean what he said in 1894. Having discovered this their anger is naturally measured by the length of time during which they have been deceived.

Free trade and protection as opposing theories of national development very few people discuss intelligently and almost nobody without passion. The reason for that is that the individual dollar which a man is going to make or not to make, as the case may be, is held so close to his eyes that it obscures his view of the general advantage. To a statesman it is extremely important that one citizen should make a dollar if his doing so involves a loss of seventeen dollars to other citizens. And of course it is an inconceivable bad government where the dollar of the one exceeds in importance the seventeen dollars of the many. That is the condition into which the administration of the tariff has plunged the United States. But the fault lies not with the principle of protection but with the abuse of its application.

Because protection is abused where public spirit and patriotism are lacking therefore abolition protection, is not a logical argument. Those who use it are upon exactly the same ground as those who say because under a government where favoritism and graft are rampant public ownership is a failure, therefore the principle of public ownership should be abandoned. Nor are they far removed logically from the anarchist who argues that because government by selfish men with selfish impulses is imperfect therefore government should be abolished. And unfortunately the defence and attack of theory is vitiated by the same drawbacks which injure its fair application.

In regard to trade Canada, however, is dealing not with a theory but with a condition. So long as the United States has a high tariff Canada must have protection or go without manufactures. If Canadian manufacturers had the United States market as well as their own they could compete on most advantageous terms. But the immensity of the United States market compared with that of Canada would more than offset natural advantages in this country, and the Canadian consumer would very rapidly fall under the domination of foreign trusts which he could not control instead of gradually sinking into subservience to local trusts which he must learn how to control.

Whatever be the status of the free trade and protection question in other countries that is the concrete fashion in which it appeals to Canada. In the hands of the present government it is true, protection has been used not as a national weapon of defence but as the means of dispensing favors and securing support from special interests at the general expense. Nor could anything else be expected of a government which has ruthlessly violated every known principle of honest wise and patriotic administration. But the west has been engaged in putting the blame on the proper shoulders, those of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the newspapers of Great Britain are indeed badly beset if they find in that anything consolatory in the losing fight being made there against tariff reform.

ON ATTRACTING NEW INDUSTRIES.

In a recent issue of "The Busy Man's Magazine," there appeared an article from the pen of Mr. W. P. Fitzsimons entitled, "How to Attract a New Industry," and dealing with the influences governing the location of a factory and retaining it when once it is located. Several points in it are of general interest, especially in view of the efforts which are being made by the advertising committee of the board of trade to develop St. John.

The writer starts out with the following maxims:—
"Every community possesses latent energy."
"If a community is not progressing, its latent energy needs putting into action."

"It is unworthy of any community to neglect its own resources and expect to profit by the activities of other centres."

"Equally it is unworthy of any community to be lacking in appreciation of the value and importance to it of the home industries."

He maintains further that the city or town desirous of attracting manufacturers should appreciate that the essentials to the success of such enterprises are fourfold:—

First:—Power—fuel, water or electric; the cost of power being reasonably low. Second:—A supply of suitable labor, or ability to obtain it. Third:—Amply transportation facilities. Fourth:—Attractive living conditions. These cover residential features, rent, taxation, sanitary arrangements, religious and educational facilities and means for recreation.

Mr. Fitzsimons also lays emphasis on the fact that the modern tendency of the manufacturing world is

towards the centralization of kindred industries, because of the many economic advantages of such a policy. It facilitates the assembling of raw materials, enlarges a supply of skilled labor and establishes a purchasing centre. It is therefore important that a city should have, as St. John has, a business organization and through it make a close study of the advantages, which it possesses, and determine what kinds of industries it is best adapted for. When once the question is settled, a "Committee of Progress," should, in the opinion of the writer, carefully compile the data and have them printed in attractive form.

The secretary of the organization should get into close touch with the industrial department of the railroads serving the city, and should keep that department well informed as to the activities of the committee, on the openings for business enterprise. He should also supply full particulars of such building sites, vacant factory buildings, mills or other structures as may be available.

It is frequently claimed that accessibility to raw materials and nearness to the most desirable markets is most essential. It is true, Mr. Fitzsimons says, that all things being equal, the point of location should be where the greatest saving in transportation charges can be effected. But even this item does not enter into a manufacturing proposition to anywhere near the degree popularly supposed. Freight is hauled at astonishingly low charges when the almost numberless factors governing railroad transportation are closely studied.

THE TWO OATHS.

The bill changing the King's declaration upon ascending the throne has been given the royal assent, and is now the law of the Empire. The new form of oath eliminates references to the beliefs of the Roman Catholic church which were regarded as unnecessarily offensive to a large number of his Majesty's subjects.

The Accession oath is now a simple declaration in the following terms:—"I do solemnly, sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I am a faithful Protestant and that I will, according to the true intent of the enactments to secure the Protestant succession to the throne of my realm, uphold and maintain said enactments to the best of my power."

Some confusion has arisen between the Accession oath and the Coronation oath, which are two entirely distinct and different things. The Accession oath only dates from the year 1689, when the bill of rights was passed by Parliament, whereas there has always been a Coronation oath of some kind.

The early English Kings touched the bones of saints on the high altars, and swore by the sacred relics. Afterwards the use of the relics was dispensed with, various forms of words being substituted. Thus, King John swore "by God's teeth," William Rufus "by this and that" (per hoc et per hoc). King George will use the familiar formula "so help me God," and afterwards "kiss the Book." It is worthy of note that the oath originally prescribed for William and Mary—and which they refused to take—has been twice modified, in 1706 and in 1821.

The Coronation oath is, of course, taken on Coronation day. The Accession oath could conceivably be taken on that day also, but it never has been, because in order to do so legally it would be necessary to have the Coronation precede the meeting of the first Parliament of the new reign, an obviously awkward arrangement.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster's address to the Canadian Club was a warning to the politicians as well as an appeal to the people. A keen observer, as well as an orator with a rare power of vivid expression, Mr. Foster sees our governments threatened by the insidious attacks of the corporations, and fears that democracy will receive a set back if the people do not shake off their apathy and indifference. Governments naturally reflect the condition of the citizenship, and if they are to be kept in the straight and narrow way, the people must bring to the discharge of their public duties an alert intelligence, a persistent energy, and a clean conscience.

In Mr. Foster's view the supreme requirement of the times is that the people develop a clearer conception of the obligations of citizenship, insist on public office being regarded as a public trust, and accept their responsibilities and discharge their duties in the spirit of their Puritan forefathers, who in their self devotion to an ideal, a faith, a principle, abandoned the flesh pots of the American unions to carve out their fortunes in the wilds of New Brunswick.

Our political theories, our public professions, were, he admitted, all right, but we had something to learn in the way of giving embodiment to our ideals, making our practices fit our theories, and shaping our actions to the faith that is within us.

The Times has taken to speculating on what would have happened if the Conservative government had come into power, and if Dr. Daniel and not Mr. Pugsley had been appointed Minister of Public Works. We can help the Times to some extent. For example, if the Conservatives had been in power a couple of years ago, Mr. George McAvity would not have succeeded in grabbing that \$36,000 rake-off. And, again, if Dr. Daniel had been in Mr. Pugsley's place when the Courtney Bay and Beacon Bay dredging contracts were awarded, there would have been no juggling with the tenders in order to give the job to Mr. John E. Moore. All things considered the Telegraph, the Times and their owners have much to be thankful for.

CURRENT COMMENT

(London Free Press.)

Japan has found out how soon a navy goes to the scrap-heap. Of the ships that but a few years ago defeated the Russian navy, and those built since, only six are now qualified to go on the fighting line, and two of these are but on the stocks. Everything else is obsolete. The significance of it is that Japan has dropped far behind in the race for naval supremacy, and Tokyo journals are now demanding an expenditure of over two hundred millions to bring the navy up to its former relative strength.

(Vancouver Province.)

The Liberal papers of the east say that the breach between R. L. Borden and Mr. Monk will result in the wiping out at the next election of the French-Canadian Conservative representation in the House of Commons. That, it will probably be conceded, is absurd. Such an assumption is placing far too much importance upon Mr. Monk's influence in Quebec. But it will probably result in wiping out Mr. Monk, and that will be a benefit to the Conservative party as well as to politics generally.

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)

There is one of the prize-fight pictures that might be exhibited without any great danger to public morality, and that is the one where ole black Mammy Johnson is shown trying to get her arms around the giant body of her honey boy. Johnson may be a savage for having knocked out the white champion, but in his treatment of his old mother he has shown some traits that would be no disgrace to a higher order of civilization.

MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE.

We must rid ourselves of the patry thought that it is for us that all things are created. If in the eyes of God there is but one starry globe if the sun and the moon and all creation are made for the good of the earth and for the welfare of man, humanity may be exalted, but is not the Godhead abased? Is this not to straiten and confine His providence? What! is a feeble human creature the only object worthy of the care of God? No, the earth is but a planet, the rank she holds among the stars is but by usurpation; it is time to dethrone her. The ruler of our earth is not man but the sun, with the life which breathes in common through the universe.

—BRUNO.

Then it Happened



The aged boy with the rosy cheeks propped his head on the prohibition town pharmacy.

"Gimme a chocolate soda," he whispered and winked the other eye. Montmorenci Muggins, the regular little clerk reached behind him for the regular little chocolate bottle. Just then the sweetly smiling face of Annabel Perkins passed his line of vision and he grabbed the prussic acid bottle instead. Still following Annabel with his eyes, he poured a quantity of the poison into the glass.

The aged boy gulped it down with a great gulp, and

(The End.)

JOSH WISE SAYS:

"People who go in for serciety may have an excuse—they may have no other place ter go."

A Problem in Finance.

"Do you own your house and your auto?"
"Well—figure it out yourself. I owed the house and mortgaged it to buy the auto, then I got a loan of enough to pay off the mortgage on the house, and mortgaged the auto to repay the loan, and now I'm mortgaging the house to pay off the debt on the auto—so if I don't own them both, I don't know which one of them I do own."

The Right Kind.

The Ottawas I hear you are going to marry one of that ferret tribe. Didn't you have a great many other suitors?"
The Mink:—"Yes, but 'Pop Goes the Weasel,' you know."

How He Won Her.

"I have a good job," said the suitor, "with an income of \$2,000 a year. My family is one of the best in the community and I already have a home furnished for you."
But still the maid hesitated.
"Besides," continued the suitor desperately, "I have a collection of 1247 tobacco coupons redeemable in pianos and car rings."

After that it was only a question of naming the day.

Extract From a Modern Novel.

"Brace yourself for an adventure which may cost us dear," muttered the hero, as he stole from the house leading the persecuted girl.

A few minutes later they were riding in a taxicab!

Sensational Exposure.

Customs Chief:—"Did you search that man I suspected?"
Customs Official:—"The man who acted as if he was trying to hide something under his coat?"
Chief:—"Yes. What was it?"
Official:—"The dirt on his shirt."

RICHIBUCTO NEWS.

Richibucto, August 8.—The Dominion Representation Company has started a large tent on the K. N. Railway grounds and are giving moving picture entertainments in the evenings.

S. L. Lynolt went to St. John Thursday on business trip. Barque Joanne, Captain Hansen, is loading lumber at the Swedish Lumber Company's mill.

Arthur Tell, St. John, is spending his holidays with James Lynolt.

The Misses Jennie and Bernia Curran of West Branch are visiting Mrs. Wm. Lennox at Sunny Brae.

Miss Jennie McBeth, Miss Almada Fisher, Bert Patterson, Judson Perry and William Tweedle, passed the second class normal school entrance this year, making a good average, considering the handicap of six weeks unavoidably dropped from the term.

Rev. Sister St. Theodora of Montreal and Rev. Sister St. Arcade of Sherbrooke Quebec, are spending part of the vacation at their former home at Richibucto village.

There was a social dance in the hall on Friday night.

WATERBOROUGH.

Waterborough, Aug. 9.—The greatest crop of hay in years, will be harvested here this season, providing the weather will permit. Some of the farmers have their barns full and will have to thresh their grain as they harvest it.

Alex Fraser of Woburn, Mass., who was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thos. M. Wiggins, returned on Monday to St. John. His wife will remain a few days longer.

C. C. Jones, L. L. D., of Fredericton, spent Sunday here visiting friends. He returned on Monday.

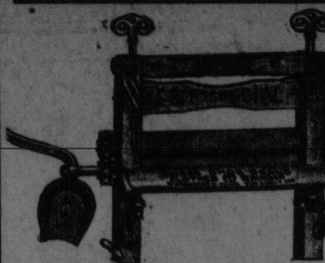
Thos. M. Wiggins has been very ill, but is improving now.

Some of the young people who took the entrance examinations for Normal school are very much pleased with their marks. Those who succeeded are Miss Alma Gale, first class; Miss Mona Gale, second class; Percy Smith, third class, and Miss Ethel Watson, who wrote second class final, received her class.

It is evident now that there will be no school here next fall term, as the school board is having difficulty in securing a teacher.

The candidates for confirmation on the 15th inst. are as follows: Miss Alma Gale, Miss Nydia Wiggins, Miss Louise Wiggins, Miss Stella Wiggins and Miss Sarah Clarke.

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CHARLES A. CLARKE'S,
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J. J. Campbell of Bass River has sold his farm to Robert Keswick.

The friends of J. A. Starak, a former principal in the advanced department here, will be glad to know that he has received his superior license.

Misses Mary and Roscoe Tweedle of Boston have been visiting at the home of their uncle, William Tweedle Kouchibouguac. They left for home on Friday.

Harry Davis of Lawrence, Mass., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Davis.

Mrs. Crowell Roberts of Boston, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Archie Patterson, left on Friday's train for her home.

Henry Clark of Kouchibouguac, who has been quite ill for some time, left last week for the state of Maine to get special treatment.

Simoon Joe, an Indian, was drowned on Wednesday night, near Big Cove. His body was recovered on Thursday. There were two Indians in the boat at the time, but the other was saved.

Miss Isabel Cale, the summer Milford superior school, who has been attending the summer school of science at Liverpool, N. S., returned on Friday and will spend the remainder of the vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cale.

Miss Kathleen Lynolt came from St. John on Saturday to visit her parents Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Lynolt.

Bert Patterson returned from a three weeks stay in Moncton on Saturday. Murdoch McLeod of Moncton with Mrs. McLeod and family are at the Kent. They are on a driving tour through the country.

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Wrist Watches

We have received a new lot of WATCH BRACELETS in gold (Spring Link and Mesh) from \$30.00 to \$80.00. Also gold watch and leather strap \$18.00 to \$30.00. Silver and Gun Metal with Leather Straps, \$6.50 up.

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Whoever sends in three subscriptions for The Standard to be sent out of town, will be given two of these free tickets.

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Office 16 Sydney Street.

St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1910.

WM. MURDOCH,
City Engineer.